



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

Sir William Crookes
Died on April 5th 1919,
but his discovery of
Crookes' Lenses
WILL LIVE FOR EVER.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. H.

No. 20,017

號七十七零萬二第

日五十二月六年戌壬

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1922. 四拜禮

號七十月八年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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PURPLE TRIANGLE.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
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G. MOURBION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes	
8.00	" 9.30	" 10	"
9.30	" 11.00	" 15	"
11.30	" 12.30 p.m.	" 15	"
12.30 p.m.	" 2.30	" 10	"
2.30	" 4.00	" 15	"
4.00	" 8.10	" 10	"
NIGHT CARS.			
8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.			
SATURDAY.			
Extra Car—12 midday.			
SUNDAY.			
7.30 a.m.	to 7.45 a.m.	every 15 minutes	
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes	
9.30	" 11.00	" 10	"
11.30	" 12.00 noon	" 15	"
12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" 10	"
1.00 p.m.	" 4.00	" 15	"
4.30	" 8.10	" 10	"
NIGHT CARS.			
As on Week Days.			

SPECIAL CASES by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
The Yee Yee Road.
Season and peak tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
and not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comptroller Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1a	No. 1a	No. 2a, 11	No. 3a Through Express	No. 4a, 11	No. 5a, 11	No. 6a	No. 7a, 11	No. 8a, 11	No. 9a, 11	No. 10a, 11	No. 11a, 11	No. 12a, 11	No. 13a, 11	No. 14a, 11	No. 15a, 11	No. 16a, 11	No. 17a, 11	No. 18a, 11	No. 19a, 11	No. 20a, 11	No. 21a, 11	No. 22a, 11	No. 23a, 11	No. 24a, 11	No. 25a, 11	No. 26a, 11	No. 27a, 11	No. 28a, 11	No. 29a, 11	No. 30a, 11	No. 31a, 11	No. 32a, 11	No. 33a, 11	No. 34a, 11	No. 35a, 11	No. 36a, 11	No. 37a, 11	No. 38a, 11	No. 39a, 11	No. 40a, 11	No. 41a, 11	No. 42a, 11	No. 43a, 11	No. 44a, 11	No. 45a, 11	No. 46a, 11	No. 47a, 11	No. 48a, 11	No. 49a, 11	No. 50a, 11	No. 51a, 11	No. 52a, 11	No. 53a, 11	No. 54a, 11	No. 55a, 11	No. 56a, 11	No. 57a, 11	No. 58a, 11	No. 59a, 11	No. 60a, 11	No. 61a, 11	No. 62a, 11	No. 63a, 11	No. 64a, 11	No. 65a, 11	No. 66a, 11	No. 67a, 11	No. 68a, 11	No. 69a, 11	No. 70a, 11	No. 71a, 11	No. 72a, 11	No. 73a, 11	No. 74a, 11	No. 75a, 11	No. 76a, 11	No. 77a, 11	No. 78a, 11	No. 79a, 11	No. 80a, 11	No. 81a, 11	No. 82a, 11	No. 83a, 11	No. 84a, 11	No. 85a, 11	No. 86a, 11	No. 87a, 11	No. 88a, 11	No. 89a, 11	No. 90a, 11	No. 91a, 11	No. 92a, 11	No. 93a, 11	No. 94a, 11	No. 95a, 11	No. 96a, 11	No. 97a, 11	No. 98a, 11	No. 99a, 11	No. 100a, 11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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THORNYCROFT
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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
London, Southampton and Basingstoke.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES, 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

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SHANGHAI.

GOLF HOSE

A superb knit stocking that has no superior for looks, shapeliness and hard wear resistance. Extra light weight in new shades of Green, Brown, Fawn, Camel and Khaki.

FROM \$4.50 PER PAIR.

Heavier weights in all colours from \$6.00.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
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TRY THIS.

A REAL SUMMER DRINK.

"CRITERION RESTAURANT RECIPE."

1 large Bottle of Bulmer's Cider, 1 small Soda, any mixed Fresh Fruit, 3 slices of Lemon, Cherries, 1 large Brandy and plenty of Ice.

Ask our Agents for a free Copy of our Booklet, "The Golden Wine of England," which gives 19 different recipes for Cider Cup.

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A Car for every occasion!

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If you live across the water call at 26, Nathan Road or ring K. 226.

A DRAGON MOTOR CAR

will promptly be at your Service.

There are 5 and 7 Passenger TOURING CARS of the following makes, "MARMON," "HUDSON SUPER SIX," "CHANDLER," "ESSEX" and "DODGE," and in addition, 6 Passenger SEDANS.

Every Passenger in a "DRAGON" CAR is insured against accident.

Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

SEATTLE TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

The Publicity Department of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in a recent circular furnishes the following information:—

Seattle and Puget Sound ports are rapidly approaching their former commercial position when the Washington Customs district, during the war was second only to New York in foreign commerce. Seattle's commerce for the calendar year of 1921 will be over the half billion dollar mark.

Exports to the Orient during the first six months of 1922 were equal to those of the previous year, while imports from the Orient registered a gain of 35 per cent. For the first six months of 1922 Seattle's import and export trade amounted to \$210,000,000 as compared with \$116,000,000 for the same period of 1921.

MONTH.	1922.	1921.
January	\$18,470,850	\$4,891,860
February	15,953,343	3,172,900
March	11,928,567	6,161,164
April	12,165,356	17,680,129
May	15,315,954	11,504,538
June	15,490,178	11,454,717
Totals	\$89,392,248	\$58,936,196

SEATTLE EXPORTS TO ORIENT.

MONTH.	1922.	1921.
January	\$3,469,343	\$4,313,028
February	3,150,325	2,993,278
March	3,029,084	2,968,184
April	2,509,205	2,704,776
May	1,803,345	1,345,331
June	1,732,368	2,560,164
Totals	\$18,743,680	\$16,891,775

In the last 15 months 105,000 bales of raw silk valued at more than \$100,000,000 have been discharged over one pier alone at Seattle.

Cargo space is already booked for large timbers, especially for long Japanese squares, in all steamers scheduled to leave Seattle for the Orient in October and early September.

The early grain movement of the Pacific Northwest has so far this season been to the Far East instead of Europe. Last year Japanese bought between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of grain from the farmers of the Pacific Northwest and this year their purchases will far exceed that amount. This condition is probably largely due to the grain famine of Manchuria.

Japan is buying steadily of wheat out of this gateway. Common wheat tonnage is fixed at \$4.00 but steamship companies say no space will be booked for late September shipment at that figure as the tendency is towards \$3.00.

For the twelve year period ending June 30th, 1922, a total of 14,243 passengers, who originated in the United States, departed from North Pacific ports for Japan, China and Manila. Of this number 36 per cent. went from Seattle. Fifty-five per cent. of the total number of passengers using the North Pacific route were destined to China, 40 per cent. to Japan and 3 per cent. to Manila.

SINGAPORE PUBLIC SERVANT'S DEFALCATIONS. SENTENCE OF TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

V. Sellapan, late clerk in the P.C.M.O.'s office, at Singapore, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies entrusted to him in his capacity as a public servant.

Accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, preferred against him and the Hon. Mr. Everitt, who defended the accused, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of his client. At the outset Mr. Everitt referred to the excellent record the accused had in the Government service up to a certain date. Counsel then referred to the accused's fall, and the method alleged to have been adopted by a senior clerk and himself in the defalcations which like a snowball accumulated at the end to the large sum of \$30,000. Mr. Everitt said the accused had done 21 years of service under Government, and referred to the fact that he was suffering from Bright's disease, was in debt to the sum of \$6,000 to creditors, had a wife with two or three children, and had been tempted by a senior official so that he was in rather a different position as regards punishment to that of an ordinary mercantile clerk. Although a criminal he was not the principal criminal at the time he was tempted, and once having got into the mess it accumulated like a snowball.

Major Whitley, D.F.P., spoke briefly, and then His Honour, delivering judgment, said that he did not consider that the accused, having been tempted was a strong reason for any mitigation of punishment, especially as accused was not a young man. He would, however, take into consideration the fact that the accused was a family man, had had long service with the Government, and had lost not only his reputation but his position and pension as well. At the same time the crime was a very serious one and the total sum of money involved very large. He thought, therefore, that the least punishment he could inflict on the accused was 12 months' imprisonment on each charge, to run concurrently.

ANOTHER CLERK CHARGED.

The police have arrested of N. Minnat, Chief Clerk of the P.C.M.O.'s office, who is charged with the falsification of accounts in the P.C.M.O.'s office between August, 1918, and January, 1919. Bell was allowed in the sum of \$40,000.

HOW BROKERS SPEND THEIR DAY.

ENTERTAINING EVIDENCE IN EXCHANGE CONTRACT ACTION.

QUESTION OF A MANAGER'S AUTHORITY.

An interesting action concerning exchange contracts and the relations between mercantile houses, banks and brokers was begun, yesterday, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood).

The plaintiffs were the Bank of Canton, Ltd., and the defendants the British Chinese Trading Company.

The statement of claim set out that by a contract dated April 7th, 1920, the defendants sold and agreed to deliver to the plaintiffs G.\$275,000, delivery in April/May, 1920, at exchange 98 60 d/a. The defendants had failed to deliver the G.\$275,000 and therefore the plaintiffs claimed \$59,820.86, representing the discrepancy between the contract and the market price on May 31st, 1920, less certain sums due to the defendants on other contracts for the purchase of gold dollars.

The defence was a denial that the contracts had at any time been authorised by the defendants. The defendants maintained that the plaintiffs well knew that no one was authorised to enter into contracts on the defendants' behalf, unless such contracts were signed by or chopped with the private chop of Chin Tin Cho, trading under the style of the British Chinese Trading Co., and that the contracts in question were not so signed or chopped.

In reply to the defence the plaintiffs said that the defendants allowed if to be represented that one J. M. Xavier, manager of the firm, had authority to effect exchange contracts on behalf of the firm and the exchange contracts concerned in the action were made on the faith of this representation.

The plaintiffs further urged that, by the usage of the Hongkong Exchange Market, exchange contracts are effected by and through exchange brokers by whom only such transactions are signed on behalf of both parties. J. M. Xavier, contended the plaintiffs, was authorised to effect the exchange contracts concerned in the action in accordance with this usage. Alternatively the defendants permitted him to be held out as having authority to do so.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. A. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. C. G. Alabaster with Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co.) for the defendants.

Opening the plaintiff's case, Mr. Jenkin explained that the British Chinese Trading Co. was formed early in 1918, the sole proprietor being Mr. Chin Tin Cho. On August 1st, he engaged Mr. J. M. Xavier as manager for two years under an agreement which provided, *inter alia* that in the absence of Mr. Chin Tin Cho (who was habitually away from the office) contracts might be signed by J. M. Xavier for and on his behalf but must be chopped with the private chop of Mr. Chin Tin Cho. Mr. Chin Tin Cho left the running almost entirely to Xavier. Exchange brokers would be called to say that they had never seen Mr. Chin Tin Cho and that all contracts put through on behalf of the firm were put through on the instructions of Mr. Xavier. It seemed, Mr. Jenkin said, that where the contract showed a profit Mr. Chin Tin Cho accepted it and when it showed a loss he raised the point of want of authority.

CUSTOMS OF LOCAL BROKERS.

Mr. M. S. Sassoon was called as a witness for the Bank, to state the local practice with regard to exchange contract transactions. He said the contract notes were signed by the broker and never by the Bank or the principal of the firm entering on the contract.

Mr. Jenkin: How do brokers spend their time? How is your day generally filled in? Are you sent for by firms, or do you call upon them?

Mr. Sassoon: May I explain?

Mr. Jenkin: Please do.

Mr. Sassoon: Every morning, at 9.30, all the brokers meet at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The Judge: They are all members of the Association?

Mr. Sassoon: Yes, they are all members of the Association.

Mr. Jenkin: How many members are there?

Mr. Sassoon: Eighteen, but several are absent. A few minutes after 9.30 a.m. the Chief Manager of the Bank brings out a list of quotations of the various foreign exchanges, which is posted on the wall. The brokers copy the quotations and make their rounds from bank to bank; there are 13 or 14 banks. Sometimes their quotations vary from the list supplied by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Afterwards the brokers go to the merchants to give them information of the state of the market. If merchants want to buy or sell, they give orders to the brokers. The brokers again go to the banks and wait for news from Shanghai, because Shanghai dominates the Hongkong market. Sometimes the morning list is changed because Shanghai is firm or weak. On the issue of a fresh list, brokers go through the same routine from bank to bank and to the merchants.

Mr. Jenkin: Is it for the bank to inquire into the standing of the firm? Mr. Sassoon said that, too.

Mr. Alabaster: Mr. Chin will say all those six last contracts were arranged between you and himself? That is not true at all.

Mr. Jenkin asked that the defendant might stand where the witness could see him and Mr. Cooper repeated his denial that he had ever done business with the defendant personally.

Mr. Alabaster: Who told you Mr. Xavier was in charge?

Mr. Cooper: He was sitting in the chair Mr. Baptista had occupied. Seeing him in the same chair, you assumed he had authority to commit the firm? Yes.

Was the chair labelled?—No, but he was doing Mr. Baptista's work.

You make a contract between a bank and a firm without making any inquiry?—It is not my business to inquire as to standing; that is the business of the bank. It is not a matter on which any one would answer my questions.

The Judge: It is for the bank to inquire into the standing of the firm? Mr. Sassoon said that, too.

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Mr. Alabaster: Mr. Chin will say all those six last contracts were arranged between you and himself? That is not true at all.

Mr. Jenkin asked that the defendant might stand where the witness could see him and Mr. Cooper repeated his denial that he had ever done business with the defendant personally.

Mr. Alabaster: Who told you Mr. Xavier was in charge?

Mr. Cooper: He was sitting in the chair Mr. Baptista had occupied. Seeing him in the same chair, you assumed he had authority to commit the firm? Yes.

Was the chair labelled?—No, but he was doing Mr. Baptista's work.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—When I kicked my army boots off my feet for the last time and duly consigned my somewhat doubtful suit of khaki to the dustheap, I flattered myself that I was rid for ever of the petty-fogging, inquisitions of every official busybody except the Income Tax collector. For three years I, and many others like me, have lived under this delusion, going to bed when we liked, shaving our upper lips if we cared to, writing letters which no inquisitive censor-man should see. All along we have felt it was too good to last—the bad old days would come again. And here at last we are confronted with the shattering of our delusion. Here at last the same spirit of Officialdom has run us to earth, threatening our liberties in precisely the same way as they were handled in the midst of the War. Masquerading, as it did then, as Patriotism, it is nothing more nor less than Prussianism, of which there was plenty and to spare during those four years.

Starting under the guise of an innocent-sounding bill, intitled "Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Certain Persons," there is absolutely no limit to the manner in which the Authorities can use this new weapon as a means of curtailing the liberty of the individual. They derive intense pleasure from poking their noses into other people's business and in supervising their actions to the utmost of their ability. If they adopt the same lines they followed in the War, they can demand an answer to all sorts of impertinent questions.

No sooner shall we be registered as proficient at baking, carrying bricks, or pushing people about, than we shall be required to give exhibitions of our prowess twice weekly, preferably by Wanchai Gap at midnight, so as to keep the preparations as secret as possible.

At any moment of the day or night, some hilarious Government official may deem it expedient to call a general mobilisation of categories A to K in order to restore the equilibrium of an overturned tramcar.

Moreover, in the event of a labour dispute in which the Government is involved, the majority of us will find—in spite of official assurances to the contrary—that we shall be called up, marched like puppets to a Police Station, armed with toy truncheons and turned on to any dirty old work the Authorities care to make us perform.

There was a well-known saying during the War, that the Army can do whatever it likes with a man except make him give birth to kittens.

And I'm not at all sure that this new Registration Bill couldn't do that!—Yours, etc.,

KENTISHMAN.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

After working, openly or covertly, for the retention of a form of local government that is inimical to the growth of independence of character and the assertion of popular rights, some of my journalistic confederates appear to be disappointed at their inability to lash their readers into a becoming state of indignation over the compulsory registration Bill. Can one be surprised if people are lethargic after being regularly dosed with soothing syrup? Less than a year ago, when popular representation was under discussion, *The Telegraph* was loud in its admiration of expert legislators trained in administration, but now that it is threatened with the type of legislation that bureaucratic experts delight in, its enthusiasm appears to be waning.

"When the second reading of the Registration of Persons Bill comes up for consideration on the 17th inst." (says *The Telegraph*) "we shall be able to judge whether the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council really represent the public. If they do not oppose the measure in its present form we shall have no option but to come to the conclusion that they are unacquainted with popular feeling in relation to this proposed enactment." This, of course, ought to put the Unofficial members on their mettle if they had ever pretended, in anything more than a rhetorical sense, to represent the public. Two of the four non-Chinese members are solely indebted to the Governor for their appointment, and so far as I have ever been able to observe, they have never claimed to be representative of the *hoi polloi*. They would

probably be indignant at the mere suggestion. Of the other two, one is chosen by those hundred and twenty men who have been selected from amongst their fellows, by some occult and inscrutable system, to bear the honorific title of Justices of the Peace. The last of the quartette represents the Chamber of Commerce. All this my confederates should know, but even if they have forgotten it, it is surely amusing to find erstwhile champions of the "expert legislator" calling upon the "public representatives" to save them from former friends!

The Telegraph does not object to compulsory registration, and the irritating details which must accompany it if we are to have real German bureaucratic efficiency—so long as it is not to be accompanied by its natural corollary, industrial conscription. Personally, I loathe restraints and regulations of all kinds. Some, admittedly, are necessary, but their number should be kept down to the absolute minimum. Is the possibility of another general strike, such as we had in the Spring, sufficient to justify the Government in tying us up with red tape for the remainder of our lives? Isn't it rather like using a Nasmith hammer to crack a nut?

The authorities ought to have learned enough by their recent experience to be able to draw up a scheme for meeting any similar trouble without keeping a sort of standing army in existence for carrying out all its details at a moment's notice. Organised industrial disputes of a widespread nature do not spring up like mushrooms in a night. The classification of a couple of thousand men should not entail much delay, especially if it be taken in hand in good time. Anyhow, the delay, it seems to me, would be less of an evil than the alternative of compulsory registration, and all that it connotes under the Bill.

If the Government really want to do the job properly they must have compulsory service, not necessarily now but when the emergency arises. A short Bill for this purpose, applicable only to "British subjects of pure European descent" (I suppose), could be run through all its stages in an hour. Without this, what is the use of the elaborate dossier compiled and carefully kept up-to-date in the meantime? What guarantee is there that those whose names are duly inscribed on the card-index will immediately and unreservedly volunteer their services? If no fears are entertained on this head, why resort to compulsion for the mere purpose of registration? The last strike is fresh enough in the memory, surely, to convince people of the desirability of registering. If there is no recurrence of trouble this feeling, no doubt, will gradually fade away—in other words, the sense of security will grow with the continued enjoyment of security—and that is just as it should be. We don't want unduly to prolong the feeling that we are on the verge of Civil War. In Great Britain, where they have had three paralysing strikes of railwaymen and coal-miners, they have not thought it necessary to keep a register of voluntary workers even without the aid of penalties.

There are two omissions from the Bill which call for comment—one is women, the other Chinese. If we are to be thorough we cannot dispense with the help of the women in an emergency. In the last strike women did a lot of very useful work besides that of "feeding the brute," they attended the hospitals, for instance, when the coolies and amahs deserted the sick and suffering. It must not be taken for granted that they can only sew and cook, or even that they can sew or cook. Those who are unequal to the feat of boiling an egg successfully may be able to drive an automobile. We cannot have any nonsense about chivalry if we are to emulate the Prussians in emergencies.

The exclusion of all people of Chinese race—those who are British subjects as well as those who are not—from the scope of the Bill rules out many who might be of great assistance, including the budding engineers at the University. I fully expect to find the Unofficial Chinese members of Council rising in their places to-day to protest against this latest example of "racial discrimination."

Although I have said that I loathe regulations and restrictions I rejoice as a Constitutional Reformer at the introduction of this piece of Continental legislation. Experience teaches people in this Colony to bear with humility and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

GENERAL CHEN'S RETURN.

After a council with his staff at Shiklung General Chen Chiung Ming boarded a special train and arrived at Tai Sha Tow Station at 3 p.m. on the 15th. He was welcomed by the leading military commanders and after shaking hands with them went in a motor-car with General Ip Kue to the White Cloud Mountains where a banquet was held in the evening.

Ip Kue, Hung Shin Lun, Chang King Tong, Hung Leuk, and other prominent men in Canton held a meeting at the Eastern Gardens prior to General Chen's leaving Shiklung and his decision is, apparently, the outcome of the unanimous request. He has not accepted the post of Civil Governor and it has been suggested that the office of Commander-in-Chief be abolished. Chen's subordinates suggested that he should take a position as Military Commissioner with headquarters in the President's Palace in Tuck Soo Maloo, and re-organise the Kwangtung Army. As to the Civil Governorship, Tang Shao-Yi seems to be yielding to the numerous invitations and has replied that he will consider the appointment if the civil control is entirely separated from military domination.

Owing to conflicting proclamations by the Finance Department and Dr. Sun regarding the validity of certain notes issued by the Provincial Bank there has been a further drop in the value of the \$1, \$5 and \$10 notes, the quotations being round 50 per cent. The premium on Hongkong notes (for subsidiary coins) is down from 20 per cent to 17 per cent, this being probably the result of the merchants' confidence in the ability of the Government to preserve peace.

Although conditions are improving the price of rice and firewood is still very high. The junk-ferries from Canton to Tsang Sing, Shun Tak, Kong Moon, Sam Kong, Heung Shan, Siu Lam, Hok Shan, Wai Chow, and Shiu Hing, have announced resumption in the course of the next day or two. As pirates are still in evidence on the West River, Ip Kue has despatched more troops and armed launches to protect the traffic.

THE RICE PIRATES.

LOOTING ON THE CANTON DELTA.

Further details of the piracy of a launch and lighter, which took place in the Canton Delta briefly reported in the newspapers last week-end, are now to hand. The commander of the lighter states that whilst on a voyage from Hongkong to Kongmoon the steam launch *Lai Fat* towing a lighter was held up by pirates when passing the Sai Ma Ling village on the early morning of the 10th. The pirates were armed with rifles and revolvers. They drove the crew into the fore-peak, opened up the hatches of the lighter, and stole 2,600 bags of rice valued at \$25,000. In addition they also looted the crew's personal belongings and stole clothing, money and jewellery to the value of \$222.

After the piracy the crew were released and allowed to proceed on their voyage to Kongmoon.

POLICE RAID A COINERS' DEN.

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

A raid was carried out on Tuesday by Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, and a number of police on an unnumbered matchbox on Tung Lung Island, Fu Tau Mun. The raid was a complete surprise and a quantity of incriminating machinery was found and confiscated, including tools, dyes and presses for the manufacture of coins. Two men were arrested and taken to the Water Police Station.

resignation the sins of omission of which the Government is guilty—the failure, for example, to provide hospitals, houses and means of transport which were promised long ago—but even here they resent active interference with their comfort and freedom. Even the worn turns when trodden upon, though it does not snap at the passer-by, as the measure goes through, as I have no doubt it will, substantially as it stands, it ought to mean a useful addition to the ranks of the Constitutional Reform Association. If it does not the victims of the Ordinance will deserve no sympathy. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that people get the kind of government they deserve.

As an example that we are out-Heroding Herod in this matter a quotation may be cited from an article by the late Lord Northcliffe describing his tour in Germany. Writing of one of his stopping places he said: "We were asked to sign no visitors' book, nor any police form, nor to show any passport."

RODRICK RANDOLPH.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MISSION HOSTELS' SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL.

Having the warm support of the Authorities of the Hongkong University and incorporated in its appeal, a supplementary document has been issued by the Missions Hostels Joint Board making an appeal on behalf of St. John's Hall, C.M.S., and Morrison Hall, L.M.S.

The following extract is made from the document:—
The Hongkong University needs additional Hostel accommodation for its students. The Missionary Societies are anxious to meet this need, by the reconstruction and extension of St. John's Hall and by enlargement to completion of Morrison Hall. Architects' plans have been prepared and approved by the University Authorities. It is desired to complete all proposals in time for the opening of the Autumn Session, 1923.

For the purpose, St. John's Hall requires \$120,000 and Morrison Hall requires \$75,000.

In addition to those specified in the General Appeal, donations and subscriptions to the Missions' Hostels will have recognition on an ordered scale.

(a) Subscribers of \$500 and upwards, to either of the Halls, may have their names recorded on a suitable permanent tablet, following the usual practice.

(b) Subscriptions of \$10,000 and upwards to either of the Hostels will be acknowledged by the offer to find place within the Hall's precincts for a framed portrait of the donor.

(c) Subscriptions of \$25,000 and upwards to a Mission's Hostel entitles the donors to have corridors in the Hostel called by their names.

(d) In the event of one subscriber giving the total sum required for the carrying out a Mission Hall's plans, the new wing shall be named after him.

Subscriptions and donations should be paid through some member of the General Appeal Committee, and the gifts should be duly earmarked for the specific benefit of Mission Hostels.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. T. W. Pearce have been included among the members of the General Appeal Committee of the University. Subscriptions and donations, earmarked as indicated, may be forwarded to either of these gentlemen, who will be glad to supply further information concerning the Missions' Hostels.

The appeal is signed on behalf of the Missions Hostels Joint Board by the Rev. T. W. Pearce and the Rev. C. B. Shann.

THE POWER OF ARREST.

THE PORK GUILD'S ACTIVITIES.

A question as to the authority of a representative of the Chinese Pork Guild to order the arrest of people, for offences against the law respecting the pork trade, was raised by Mr. Hamilton, in a Police Court case, yesterday morning. It appears that, on the representations of the Guild scout, a policeman brought up to the Central Police Station a man and a woman. The man—a roast pork dealer—charged with selling fresh pork, which is an offence against the Sanitary Board regulations. No offence could be charged against the woman, as her action in buying the pork from the man was quite legal. She was allowed to go without any charge having been framed against her.

Mr. Hamilton had the Guild representative brought before him and asked him his authority to give people in charge.

The man replied that he had authority from the Pork Guild to do so.

"Is the Pork Guild the Hongkong Government?" queried Mr. Hamilton, and the man replied that his instructions were to seize those people selling fresh pork.

"If you hand people over to the police and they are discharged, what then? Will it be the Pork Guild or you that will have to go to prison?" asked the Magistrate.

The man denied responsibility and said he did not arrest them. He only called the police.

The Magistrate: If the woman had brought a charge against you, you would have been in trouble. You cannot go round bullying people like this.

In dismissing the charge, Mr. Hamilton expressed the opinion that the Guild representative would be a useful man to work in conjunction with the Sanitary Board, and in this connection he proposed to have a talk with the Sanitary Department on the matter.

THE S.P.C.A.

THE NEW INSPECTOR GETS TO WORK.

Inspector Fred. Fisher, recently engaged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, brought his first case of cruelty, since his appointment, into Court, yesterday, when two Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindell with not providing fresh water for a number of ducks at the Wanchai Market.

The Inspector said that he visited the market and saw a number of crates of ducks in No. 50 Stall. There were no receptacles for holding water in the crates. In his opinion the ducks were in a distressed condition.

The first defendant was said to have told the Inspector that to give the ducks too much water would spoil them. In Court the man denied making the statement. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$30 each.

THE BURBERRY



THE BURBERRY INSPIRES A FINE SENSE OF SECURITY—A FEELING OF COMPLETE INDIFFERENCE TO PREVAILING WEATHER CONDITIONS.

IF ITS WET

THE BURBERRY, WOYEN, PROOFED AND MADE BY BURBERYS, KEEPS ITS WEARER HEALTHFULLY DRY AND COMFORTABLE IN THE HEAVIEST RAIN.

IF ITS WARM

AND ODDS ON RAIN, THE BURBERRY, FREE FROM RUBBER AND PERFECTLY SELF VENTILATING, IS WORN ON THE CLOSEST DAY WITHOUT FATIGUE OR OVER-HEATING.

IF ITS CHILLY

OR THERE'S A KEEN WIND BLOW.

ING THE BURBERRY PROVIDES ALL THE WARMTH DESIRABLE ALTHOUGH REMARKABLY AIRY, LIGHT AND HANDY.

WHATEVER THE WEATHER

THE BURBERRY IS ALWAYS THE RIGHT COAT. ITS DISTINGUISHED DESIGN ADAPTS IT FOR EVERY TIME, PLACE AND PURPOSE, WHILST ITS WEATHER-RESISTING PROPERTIES HAVE WON FOR IT THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE

WORLD'S BEST WEATHERPROOF.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES, ICE CREAM SODAS,

ALL FLAVOURS

BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY. LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR

AUGUST.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS

We have always a large selection of these goods in LIGHT and MEDIUM-WEIGHT CLOTHES. Being Tailor-made satisfaction is assured.

New stocks just received in "Cotella" Matt. Mercerised Cotton, Taffeta, Silk and Wool and Spun Silk.



A visit to No. 10, IOE HOUSE STREET will repay you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

The Underigned, from the 31st Inst., cease to act as AUCTIONEER to and agent for the firm of HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers, etc.

A. E. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB
FAXLING.

ALL Unclaimed Bags of GOLF CLUBS have now been REMOVED from the Caddie Master's House to Store-room.
Any information regarding same can be had from the Superintendent.

PERCY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING,
Secretaries and Treasurers. [1922]

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVOLICH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1922. [1922]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Aug., 1922, at 3 p.m., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 31st Aug., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 20 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1922. [1922]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 91, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of SEAR Theatre

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MESSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC).

ALSO AT

PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT. [1922]

NEW BOOKS.

CINEMATOGRAF BOOK
MOTOR MECHANICS HANDBOOK
POPULAR ELECTRICITY
MODEL ENGINEERING
COMPLETE WOOD WORKER
SEASONS & SHANTIES

AND

A Fine Assortment of Nautical

Technical Books

Wireless Handbooks

and

Books for Marine Engineers

BREWER & CO.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

TEL. 596. [1922]

TO-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET

THE DEVIL.

TO PAY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THE JUNGLE

GODDESS.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WAH HING & CO.
(No. 78, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL).

CONTRACTORS to H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, Importers & Exporters, Coal Merchants, General Contractors and Provision Merchants, Shipping Agents, Stevedores, etc., etc.

We have this day appointed Mr. J. B. HUGHES as Sole Manager of the above Company.

WAH HING & CO.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1922]

NOTICE

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. TONG MAN KEE has no longer any connection with our firm.

WAH HING & CO.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1922]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, 22nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 15th to Tuesday, August 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1922. [1922]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

Just landed, direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

FILLETS ... 65 cents Per lb.

HADDOCKS ... 60 "

KIPPERS ... 50 "

CANADIAN SALMON ... 65 "

LATEST TABLE DELICACY.

SQUAB CHICKEN
(DAY PLUCKED) ... \$1.00 Each.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO., LTD.

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes QV, EF, EU, RW, TH.

THE I.C.S. guarantee to train you for position of Private or Company Secretary. Send for booklet describing our Secretarial Courses to P.O. Box No. 485. [1922]

TO LET.—Fully-furnished Flat for immediate occupation in Kowloon, with telephone, also geyser, plate, linen, glass, electric fittings, fan, etc. Owner prepared to sell whole contents outright.—Apply Box No. T.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [1922]

ANYONE wishing the Services of an A No. 1 American KITCHEN CREW, wide experience U.S.A. CHIEF COOK JACK HALL, s.s. President Jefferson, on return from Manila; or write to A14, Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

WANTED—ENGLISH NURSE for Two Children on Peak. Apply giving references to X.Y.Z., c/o Daily Press Office. [1922]

WANTED.—To Purchase or Charter STEAM LAUNCH or MOTOR BOAT suitable for towing small cargo boats. Draft with all stores on board not to exceed four feet. Communicate with Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Hongkong. [1922]

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, Common or Rare, any amount, up to ten or a hundred thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying list free. Address: Otto Stamp Co., Box 74, Manila, Philippine Islands. [1922]

WANTED.

WANTED by October First or End, a Reliable NURSE, preferably English, for a three year old girl—with small help, for three or four years, with home passage. Correspondence addressed MARANE & ROSE, Italian Consulate-General, Shanghai. [1922]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow, with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building, suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. [1922]

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

INTIMATION

Despite the Largely
Increasing Demand
for

WATSON'S

E

SCOTCH

WHISKY

We can guarantee that for a long time yet, all Customers—old and new—may rely on imbibing Real pre-war Whisky—of genuine age. For such is the quality of WATSON'S E. Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1922.

REDUCING THE RAT POPULATION.

"Are we fighting plague altogether to the best advantage? We spend large sums on poisoning and trapping rats. Are these measures of real utility?" These questions are asked by Dr. ANDREW BALFOUR, C.B., C.M.G., in the course of a paper on "The Outlook of Tropical Hygiene" published in the July number of the *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*. We in Hongkong have a direct interest in these inquiries, for our Sanitary authorities have been relentlessly engaged in poisoning and trapping rats for many years past as one of the principal measures for the prevention of the spread of plague in the Colony. A paragraph in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* mentioned that last year 77,000 rats were examined in the public mortuary of Victoria, to ascertain the presence or absence of plague amongst them. In seven only was plague found. At the Yau-mat mortality 22,710 rats were examined and none were found to be infected with plague. This was found to be the case also in 1920. The report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer says that in Kowloon the number of rats affected with plague has diminished gradually during the last eight or nine years. There is some satisfaction in knowing this, but it would be still more satisfactory to have some assurance that all these efforts are steadily making for the extermination of the rat population. Dr. BALFOUR, however, in the paper which has suggested these comments, expresses the opinion that "we can never hope to reduce the rat population materially, much less exterminate it, by such efforts. The rodent breeds too quickly." Dr. BALFOUR's conclusion is that an effort must be made to defeat it from within, by the reproductive

side, but he is obliged to confess that the search for some bacterial method of rendering rats to all intents and purposes unproductive, has been a failure. "The rat problem is, I confess," he says, "one which has so far baffled us, and the only thing to do is to build the animal out, a costly and difficult matter, but one pursued with some success in Java." We are doing this, presumably with some success, also in Hongkong, so that the conclusion we reach from a perusal of what Dr. ANDREW BALFOUR has to say on the subject is that in Hongkong we are fighting plague on the only lines that the experts can at present advise.

THE LATEST COUP AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE news in to-day's cables that an imperialistic Government has been set up in Vladivostok has a manifest bearing upon the intention of the Japanese Government to withdraw all Japanese troops from Siberia by the end of October. We have very little doubt that the Bolshevik authorities will regard the new development at Vladivostok as engineered by the Japanese. The Government of the so-called Far Eastern Republic, whose headquarters are at Chita, has frequently set forth serious charges against the Japanese authorities of fomenting disturbances, and even in the Japanese Press the question has been asked whether it is the object of the Japanese military authorities to keep Eastern Siberia in turmoil simply in order to justify the presence of the expedition. We are in no position to pronounce a judgment on these allegations, and refer to them only as a reason for concluding that similar charges are certain to be made in connection with the latest coup, which in any event will mean the suspension of the Japanese arrangements for evacuation. Japan was about to enter, if she has not already entered, into negotiations with the Chita Government with regard to measures for ensuring the security of the lives and property of Japanese nationals in the districts of East Siberia about to be evacuated by the Japanese. It is obvious that the setting up of an imperialist Government at Vladivostok will lead to a renewal of the warfare between the various Russian factions, and unless the new Government at Vladivostok can be promptly suppressed and some appearance of peace and settled conditions restored, the Japanese Government will not feel disposed to leave the lives and property of its nationals in Siberia at the mercy of the warring Russians.

Cable communication with Macao has been restored.

An amiah, who absconded some time ago from No. 15, Tai Hang Village, has been arrested by the police for the alleged theft of \$400 from her mistress.

The scaffolding builders of the Colony are asking for better wages and food. Employers have promised to favourably consider their application.

The wedding of Mr. H. P. Lamarche to Miss L. C. Brown, arranged for Saturday, August 19th, at 2.30 p.m. at the Peak Church, is unavoidably postponed to Tuesday, August 22nd, at 3.30, owing to the late arrival of the s.s. *Empress of Australia*.—ADVT.

At the World Theatre to-morrow and until Monday a sparkling comedy entitled "Miss Hobbs" is to be screened. It is a production of the Realart Pictures Co., and patrons know that this in itself is a first-rate recommendation, while the comedy is one of the best.

Mr. Ho Wing Kam, of No. 2, St. Stephen's Lane, has reported the loss of a platinum wristlet watch set in diamonds, valued at \$800, belonging to his wife. The watch is believed to have been collected from Mrs. Ho's writing table with a number of papers and thrown into the waste-paper basket.

It is not generally known that long-distance telephones exist in China. We notice in the annual report of the Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang that there is now connection from Chinkiang to Tsinkiangpu which is 377 li distant from Chinkiang. The Commissioner says these long-distance telephones, which were installed towards the end of 1920, are working fairly well, "but there is considerable room for improvement."

Practically all the lightermen in the harbour have returned to work and the dispute with the Nam Pak Hong is drawing to an end. The merchants' committee headquarters are issuing flags to all cargo boat owners willing to accept cargo on the old terms. The majority of the lightermen have registered with the committee on the understanding that they waive the terms relative to compensation for night work and towage when the typhoon signal is hoisted. On the other hand, the merchants are making progress in the flotation of their million dollar company to supply towage.

Mr. J. W. Loureiro, Commissioner of Customs at Kiukiang, writes in his annual report: "Another bad year has to be recorded as regards the affairs of the Nam-Hsin Railway Company. The line is steadily getting deeper and deeper into debt to the Japanese, and sooner or later the latter will have to take over the running of the line. The amount due to be repaid in 1923 is 7½ million yen, but the company will be unable to do this unless they can negotiate another loan. The present tentative scheme is to conclude a new loan with their creditors of 20 million yen. With this they propose to clear off their present liabilities and with the balance to extend the line right through into Fukien, thus enabling it to pay its way."

ANOTHER DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

20 WOMEN AND 10 MEN HELD UP IN CITY OFFICE.

A daring armed robbery took place in the city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock when five armed men entered a Chinese imports and exports firm situated on the first floors of Nos. 47 and 49, Des Vaux Road Central and held up about 20 Chinese women who had collected there and the Chinese office staff of ten men. The master of the firm, fearing there would be loss of life if anybody resisted, gave instructions for the keys of the two safes to be handed over. This was done and after all persons on the premises had been herded into one room, the safes were opened and about \$1,200 stolen. The robbers were on the premises for about 15 minutes.

FORGED BANK NOTE CASE. CHINESE CLERK COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

The case in which a Chinese clerk, formerly in the employ of the Dragon Motor Company, is charged with attempting to utter a \$100 forged bank note was disposed of yesterday, the Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) committing the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

At the previous hearing, Mr. Leo D'Almada, for the defendant submitted that there was not a tithe of evidence against his client. A Chinese who was with the defendant attempted to utter the note and not the defendant. He asked for the man's immediate discharge. The Magistrate then withheld his decision to look up the authorities on the matter.

Yesterday, the Magistrate quoted a case in which it was decided that the giving of a forged note to an innocent agent or to an accomplice in order that he may utter it was a disposing of and a putting away of the note. The Magistrate added that he thought the Police should try and find the defendant's friend who tried to dispose of the note.

Mr. D'Almada said he would reserve his defence for the trial at the Criminal Sessions.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, from the Manila Observatory at 6.30 a.m. yesterday:—

"Warning, low pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balingan Channel. A real typhoon may develop later."

12.15 p.m.

"Typhoon in about 123deg. long. E. 18deg. lat. N. moving N.W."

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."

CORONET'S MYSTERY FILM.

From its beginning to its amazing climax there is no stint of mystery and thrill in "The Devil to Pay," which comes to the Coronet to-day. It is one of those stories which perfectly put together, starts off with a tense situation and then weaves its intricate pattern backwards and forwards until the mystery is finally solved. The story compels attention with every change of scene. It is portrayed by an unusually brilliant cast foremost among whom, as the man who came back from the dead, is Joseph Dowling who made his name as "The Miracle Man."

OPIUM SMUGGLING. JAPANESE SHIPPING FIRM HEAVILY FINED.

FAILURE TO TAKE PROPER PREVENTIVE PRECAUTIONS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, the case in which the agents of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha were summoned for allowing the s.s. *Hozu Maru* to be used for the importation of opium into the Colony, came up for further hearing.

Mr. N. L. Smith of the Imports and Exports Department presented. Mr. A. A. Watson appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of August 1st, the Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt and a party of Chinese Revenue Officers searched the vessel whilst she was lying at her buoy. In the engine room he found one of the floor plates had been removed and that the manhole door leading into the water tank had been removed. A Chinese revenue officer searched the tank and discovered 34 tins of raw tin non-Government opium (3,040 taels). The discovery was made in the presence of the Chief Officer and two engineers. Arising out of this a summons was issued against the Company for allowing the vessel to be used for the importation of opium. The Agents also took action and in view of certain statements made by a donkeyman employed on the ship, the Agent issued a summons against the man.

Yesterday, Mr. Watson, on behalf of the defendant firm pleaded guilty to the charge, simply, he said, because he had no alternative, according to the Ordinance. He could not prove that some of the crew were not implicated. It was impossible for the Company to prevent the opium being brought on board. Obviously the Company had done its best to prevent this sort of thing. The section under which the Agents were summoned did not appear to cover the case.

The Magistrate: If you maintain that this section does not cover the case it amounts to a plea of "not guilty."

Mr. Watson said he would produce evidence to the effect that every precaution had been taken.

Mr. Smith said the opium was found underneath the flooring of the engine room in a rather elaborate hiding place. It had been the practice in the past not to bring cases to Court where some subordinate member of the crew was proved to be in possession of the opium, provided that the responsible officers had taken reasonable care to prevent smuggling. In this case no reasonable care was taken. The floor board had been taken up and the manhole into the water tank had been opened, and spanners and screws were lying about. It was obviously a case of lack of care. This was the work of a number of persons among the crew.

The Magistrate: Organised smuggling by many members of the crew.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said that if the opium had been hidden in some little corner of the engine room by a fireman the case might not have been brought.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Smith said the quantity of opium discovered was one of the largest the Department had brought to Court though it was not as large as in the case of the s.s. *Chung Wah*, when 10,000 taels of opium were found on board. This vessel stopped off Cheung Chow and signalled to the shore. The Revenue Officer answered the signal and came on board.

Mr. Watson said the donkey man had not been charged by the Company out of sheer "cussedness," but on his own statement the man had been summoned. He admitted on the boat that he had been asked to take the opium down into the tank.

The Chief Engineer was then called to give evidence for the defence. He described the place where the opium was found and said that at the time of the revenue officer's search he was on shore. The manhole of the tank was rarely used. They were opened up about once a year. The last time they were opened was February of this year. There were three officers in the engine room, including himself. The remainder were Chinese firemen and greasers.

In reply to Mr. Smith, witness said he left the two engineers in charge of the ship when he went ashore.

Mr. Watson pointed out that the engineers officers never kept watch in port, and on this particular occasion they had just come through a typhoon and were tired out. The opium was found in a place which was never opened. With a Chinese crew and Japanese officers it was very difficult to prevent the smuggling. As far as they could the Company had taken every precaution.

The Magistrate said no evidence had been given as to precautions taken. The value of the opium was a little over \$4,000. Under the amended ordinance the defendants were liable to a fine of ten times that amount. He thought, however, that a fine of \$4,000 would meet the case.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.
THE ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF PORT ARTHUR.

BRUNN, August 15th.

The inquiry into the so-called Tilinsky affairs has been concluded and the case has now come before the Bernese Courts. The indictment says:—Igor de Tilinsky, who arrived in Switzerland during 1911, claimed to hold a credit on the Japanese Government for 343,000,000 francs, the price of the alleged betrayal of Port Arthur. He succeeded in borrowing, on this pretended credit, large sums at Zurich, Bern and other Swiss towns, as he had already attempted to do in England, France, Germany and Belgium. His alleged swindling transactions totalled 20,000,000 francs.

Tilinsky, on one occasion, in order to convince a lender, produced a document in Japanese, of which experts contest the authenticity.

An inquiry was also conducted diplomatically by the Japanese, who regard the whole affair as a gigantic swindle.

END OF ITALIAN
DISTURBANCES.

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN.

ROME, August 15th.

The Cabinet has decided to withdraw martial law and again entrust the maintenance of order to the civil authorities.

IMPORTANT RUBBER DEAL.

EXTENDING OVER THREE
SEASONS.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

The Amsterdam and Netherlands Companies have sold forward, part of their 1923-24-25 rubber crops, to the General Rubber Company, New York, at prices based on the average monthly London quotation, with a minimum of 3d. per lb. and a maximum of 1s. 4d. per pound.

THE FIGHTING IN IRELAND.
INSURGENT RESISTANCE BROKEN
IN CORK.

LONDON, August 15th.

Except for the personal followings of De Valera and other leaders, it is reported from Cork that the whole of the insurgent army is in a state of dissolution and all the heart and resistance has gone out of them. Numbers of irregulars are returning to Cork without their arms.

The insurgents lost eleven killed and forty wounded in a engagement at South Cork. The National losses were six killed and twenty-five wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.
FURTHER NATIONAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 15th.

A Limerick message states that the Nationalists occupied Killarney unopposed, as the irregulars fled.

A Dublin message states that six hundred irregulars have attacked Dunmalk. Trains from Dublin are not running beyond Drogheda, which appears still to be in the Nationalists' hands. Nationalists have occupied Ballyvaughan.

THE LATE LORD
NORTHCLIFFE.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

NEW YORK, August 15th.

President and Mrs. Harding, through the British Embassy, have sent a message of condolence to Lady Northcliffe, expressing appreciation of Lord Northcliffe's high qualities, exceptional ability and dominant personality and his services to mankind. The newspapers pay tribute to Lord Northcliffe as one of the greatest figures in modern journalism and especially praise his endeavours to promote Anglo-American friendship.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, August 15th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and the Duke of Connaught have sent messages of condolence to Lady Northcliffe.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TREATY
REGISTRATION.

TOTALS THREE HUNDRED.

GENEVA, August 15th.

So far the League of Nations has registered three hundred treaties, including a batch of sixty just received from Germany, the chief of which terminates the war with the United States. Two others, which came from Japan arising out of the Washington decisions, concerned Yap and Shantung.

LATEST CABLES.

STRIKES IN AMERICA.

IMPROVED SETTLEMENT
PROSPECTS.

LONDON, August 15th.

The strike situation in the United States is greatly improved by the settlement of the bituminous coal strike. By unanimous decision, at a meeting of mine owners and miners' leaders at Cleveland, Ohio, an agreement was signed by which an immediate resumption of bituminous coal production in seven states was ordered, while the miners in several other states have indicated their intention of adhering immediately to the new agreement.

Hope for the settlement of the railway strike has been renewed owing to New York reports, which state that the railway executives have accepted the invitation of the four railway brotherhoods, who are acting as mediators, to meet at New York on the 17th in an endeavour to reach a settlement.

EARLIER CABLES.
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR
RAILWAY COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.

In view of the failure of the efforts at mediation in the railway strike, it is understood that President Harding intends to invite the employers to operate the railways, pledging Government backing in their efforts to serve the public. The President proposes shortly to make a comprehensive statement to Congress regarding the situation.

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

CLEVELAND, August 15th.

The conference between Mr. Lewis (the miners' president) and the anthracite owners has been postponed to give Mr. Lewis time to negotiate a settlement of the soft-coal strike, negotiations concerning which are progressing.

LATER.

The bituminous strike has been settled.

BREAKDOWN OF THE
REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.ALARM AND UNEASINESS IN
GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 15th.

Germany has paid \$500,000 on account of the current instalment of \$2,000,000 Clearing House Debts. During the past fortnight Germany has imported 123,000 tons of coal from England.

The breakdown of the Conference has produced the utmost alarm and uneasiness on the bourse and in business circles. The weakness of the mark removes any reliable basis of calculation, rendering business difficult and perhaps impossible, probably engendering a further increase in the cost of living.

The newspapers vigorously refute M. Poincaré's assertion that Germany is stubbornly committing bankruptcy.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE AScribed
TO BALFOUR NOTE.

PARIS, August 15th.

The French newspapers accuse Mr. Lloyd George of responsibility for wrecking the Conference and generally ascribe its breakdown to the publication of the Balfour Note, which did not permit Mr. Lloyd George to take steps towards a compromise.

GERMANY FAILS TO PAY.

BERLIN, August 16th.

The Government has addressed a Note to the British, French, Italian and Belgian Governments, declaring that owing to foreign currency requirements for urgently-needed necessities of life, and the fall in the mark, it is unable to meet the Clearing House payment of \$2,000,000 due to-day.

FRENCH GENERALS CONFER.

PARIS, August 16th.

It is stated that Marshal Foch and General Degoutte have been summoned to Rambouillet in connection with tomorrow's Cabinet meeting there.

THE EMPIRE WIRELESS
CHAIN.

"A LAMENTABLE DELAY."

LONDON, August 15th.

At a meeting of the Marconi Wireless Company, Signor Marconi said last year was unprecedentedly difficult, but this year an improvement was already manifest. The profit was £275,000, there would be a dividend of ten per cent. on ordinary shares and £268,000 would be carried forward to credit of profit and loss account. The Company would shortly participate in the opening of wireless services between South America and North America and South America and Europe. Similar services would shortly be opened for China and Japan.

Referring to the delay in the Empire wireless chain, Signor Marconi said the consequences might be that British commerce would be handicapped by slower and slower communication, or its wireless messages must pass through France and Germany or the United States until the British high-power stations were ready. This was lamentable in view of the fact that Britain was the pioneer in long distance wireless and it was a very high price to pay for somebody's indecision.

COUNTY CRICKET.

A RE-SHUFFLE AMONG THE
LEADERS.

LONDON, August 15th.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Middlesex (the champions) by nine wickets. For the victors Hobbs scored 112. At Leyton, Essex beat Gloucestershire by 106 runs. In the losers' second innings Smith scored 131. At Hastings, Leicestershire beat Sussex by 22 runs. Gilligan, for the losers, captured eleven wickets for 100 runs. At Taunton, Kent beat Somerset by 135 runs. For the winners Bryan scored 118 in the second innings. At Birmingham, Warwick beat Northants by an innings and 29 runs. As Worcester, Glamorgan led the home county on the first innings. In the victors' first innings Rhodes scored 123. At Bradford, Lancashire defeated Yorkshire by five wickets. For the winners, Kennedy captured eleven wickets for 73. At Liverpool, Lancashire defeated Derby by eleven wickets. In the winners' second innings Hallows scored 103 not out.

ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE
IN PORTUGAL.ACCOMPANIED BY COMMUNIST
OUTRAGES.

LONDON, August 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon learns that yesterday the union leaders ordered a fresh general strike in consequence of the workmen resuming on the 11th inst. under a mistaken impression that the Government had made a concession on the bread question.

The order has been partially obeyed, but it is anticipated that a serious situation will arise if the railmen obey and thereby attract other non-striking workmen.

Martial law continues. A long series of bomb outrages denotes much Communist activity.

NEW ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

At a meeting of the Royal Dutch Company, Dr. August Philips, former Netherlands Minister to Washington, was unanimously elected Director in succession to Dr. Colijn, resigned.

ARCHDUKE'S ESTATE
CONFISCATED.

BUDA PEST, August 15th.

The Hungarian Treasury has confiscated the Kisenye estate of Archduke Joseph, comprising 20,000 hectares.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.

MAJOR BLAKE'S AEROPLANE SOLD
IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 15th.

Major Blake's aeroplane (which has developed engine trouble) was auctioned for 1,700 rupees to European resident aviators. He will probably leave for Rangoon in a Fairley seaplane on Wednesday.

BIG FLOODS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, August 15th.

Extensive floods are reported from the Midnapore district, Bengal. Over a hundred square miles are inundated. The Government has arranged relief measures.

INDIA'S FEAR OF THE
WEST.LORD RONALDSHAY'S PLEA FOR
UNDERSTANDING.

LORD RONALDSHAY, lately Governor of Bengal, was the guest on July 8th of the Central Asian Society at the annual dinner, held at the Imperial Restaurant, under the presidency of Lord Peel.

Lord Ronaldshay said that during his Governorship he had had to deal with two distinct movements aiming at the destruction of British rule in India—the anarchical movement, which worked secretly and underground, and the non-violent, non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi. We should be guilty of poor statesmanship in India if we were satisfied merely with quelling disturbances and did not try to understand the underlying causes of such troubles. Indian unrest was a complex thing. It seemed to him that one fundamental thing behind the anarchical and the non-cooperative movements was the revision felt by educated Indians against the civilization of the West. The Indian was a contemplative, thoughtful, idealistic person—a spiritual person—and he was desperately afraid that his own distinctive outlook on the universe was going to be crushed out of existence by the successful, aggressive, and, as he described it, the materialistic civilization that came from the West. That was the root cause of the Indian discontent—the clash of different outlooks on life. The crying need of the day was for India and England to try to understand one another's point of view. So long as we were charged with the duty of governing India, we must unflinchingly compel respect for law and order, but we must endeavour to make it clear that our sole object was the preservation of peace and there was no desire to impose upon the Indian people an outlook upon life that they rejected.

By a printer's error in the cable relating to the Press tributes and criticisms of the late Lord Northcliffe's career a comment by the *Daily News* was wrongly attributed to the *Daily Mail*. The comment by the *Daily News* was that "his genius gathered the greatest congregation that ever assembled, but he had nothing to say that mattered." It was doubtless obvious to most readers that the late Viscount's own organ (the *Daily Mail*) was not likely to have published such a comment.

WASHINGTON TREATIES.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

SUBMARINES AND "LOCUSTS OF
DEATH."

In the House of Commons, on July 7th, Mr. Amery (Financial Secretary to the Admiralty) moved the second reading of the Treaties of Washington Bill—which had already passed the House of Lords. He said its object was to vest in the Government the legal powers necessary to enable it to carry out certain of the provisions of the two Naval Treaties agreed at Washington. The execution of the agreement was written down in every line of our Naval Estimates. The Government had thought it their duty to act in that respect as though the agreement had been ratified by all the contracting parties, and thus to give a clear lead to other nations in the matter. The execution of the agreement demanded that the Government should be given further powers against private persons, in order to prevent ships being built in this country in contravention of the Treaty. The bill said it down that the construction, fitting out, or sale of a ship of war to a foreign country could not take place without a license from the Admiralty. The bill gave power to the Admiralty to see the designs and particulars of the ships for which licenses were granted, and, if necessary, to send members of their Naval Construction Staff and inspection to visit the ships in question. The penalties imposed for contravention of the terms of the bill covered a wide range, and they might extend to all persons, including every director and manager of the corporation concerned in contravention.

Clause 3 made it clear that a license given under the bill did not in any sense absolve a shipowner or builder from the obligations under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. There was a further treaty to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war. One of the endeavours of the British delegation at Washington was to get rid of submarine warfare altogether, in view of the manner in which that warfare had been carried on by our enemies in the late war. That particular proposal did not commend itself to France or the United States, and according to South American travellers were told that Krupp had established two large factories near Rio and in Chile, where it was intended to turn out agricultural and other machinery.

Major Sir B. Falle said that we must be in a position to defend our Possessions, but we were not in a position to do so by starving the Navy and gutting the dockyards. At the first panic we would have to spend thousands of millions instead of hundreds of thousands.

Mr. G. Barnes joined in welcoming the bill as a great step forward to the reduction of armaments, but he could not agree that the Government had been responsible for the fact that little had been done in regard to the limitation of air armaments. The British delegates at Washington expressed their willingness to discuss land and air armaments, and it was not their fault that these subjects had not been discussed. He hoped that in the near future some arrangement of the kind in regard to the air and the land would be embodied in a bill. If after the war we had done something more in the way of trying war criminals this bill would have had a much better chance of being made effective. He had not been so much concerned about hanging the Kaiser as in trying the Kaiser to ascertain who really was responsible for the war. "If," he added, "after trial the Kaiser had been found guilty of causing the war, I should have hanged him nine times over, if he had nine lives. We have been far too soft with these people who have been guilty of acts in the war which were made twenty times worse on account of the acts of submarine piracy by the Germans."

AIR DISARMAMENT.

Capt. Elliott said the nations which agreed to the Washington Treaty understood a great responsibility for Powers outside the scope of the Treaty, such as Spain, might find themselves in a position to construct warships on a scale vastly superior to anything permitted under the Treaty. There was no reason why engineers from Germany should not set up in Spain dockyards and arsenals, and construct far larger than those permitted by the Treaty. The signatories of the Treaty should consider whether there should not be some joint conditions of inspection of armaments, such as had been enforced in regard to Germany, in the hope that when the other Powers were got into the agreements the atmosphere of suspicion might be dissipated. The treaties at Washington were largely for the limitation of capital ships; the Conference looked at the great problems of submarines and aircraft, but passed them by on the other side. Air disarmament was scarcely mentioned; the state of opinion on submarine warfare was reaffirmed as it was at the beginning of the war, but these were mere paper affirmations for humanitarian purposes so much as for economic purposes. In Europe what concerned us more than anything else was air armaments, and all over the world the sky was beginning to hum with these locusts of death. When we found that the first step towards limitation of air armaments was treated with levity and cursoriness by the Government of the day, it made one despair of the question whether they were really applying themselves to-day with the knowledge that existed that Europe which had been shaken but

not wrecked by the last war, would be irretrievably ground to dust if the new war that was feared broke out. Our saving of a few millions of sovereigns would then be as mere dust before the wind.

Colonel Wedgwood hoped it would be noted in America that although America started the Conference Great Britain, at any rate, had led the way: even though it involved some sacrifice in our own workshops, in carrying out the decisions of the Conference. He advocated the holding of a Conference, similar to the Washington Conference, to deal with every one of the arms of service, including the Air Service.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Hall did not believe that France could be persuaded to join a Conference dealing with the Air Service. It had to be remembered that two great Powers, Germany and Russia, were not signatories to the Washington Treaty. Both had small navies, but both had the possibilities of a very great air force. Before the Treaty could be extended to cover air warfare an attempt must be made to get all the Great Powers to come in. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. Malone asked what machinery would be employed to assure that the clauses of the Treaty relating to disarmament would be carried out. The effect of the Treaty had been to some extent nullified by the fact that no reference was made to the limitation of aerial armaments. He saw it stated shortly after the Treaty was signed that the United States had, near Baltimore, a factory capable of turning out 200 tons of poison gas a day. He desired to know if that was a fact, and if the factory had been scrapped in view of the provisions of the Treaty.

Major C. Lowther said that as a result of the signing of the Washington Treaties we had lost prestige in South America. It might be an excellent thing to have close co-operation with the United States, but if we allied ourselves with North America we alienated South America, because the United States were exceedingly unpopular with the Latin-American countries. As a result of the Treaties we were losing our trade, and we were losing it to Germany. German travellers were according to South American travellers were told that Krupp had established two large factories near Rio and in Chile, where it was intended to turn out agricultural and other machinery.

Major Sir B. Falle said that we must be in a position to defend our Possessions, but we were not in a position to do so by starving the Navy and gutting the dockyards. At the first panic we would have to spend thousands of millions instead of hundreds of thousands.

Mr. G. Barnes joined in welcoming the bill as a great step forward to the reduction of armaments, but he could not agree that the Government had been responsible for the fact that little had been done in regard to the limitation of air armaments. The British delegates at Washington expressed their willingness to discuss land and air armaments, and it was not their fault that these subjects had not been discussed. He hoped that in the near future some arrangement of the kind in regard to the air and the land would be embodied in a bill. If after the war we had done something more in the way of trying war criminals this bill would have had a much better chance of being made effective. He had not been so much concerned about hanging the Kaiser as in trying the Kaiser to ascertain who really was responsible for the war. "If," he added, "after trial the Kaiser had been found guilty of causing the war, I should have hanged him nine times over, if he had nine lives. We have been far too soft with these people who have been guilty of acts in the war which were made twenty times worse on account of the acts of submarine piracy by the Germans."

Capt. W. Bonn, referring to the question of air competition, said the matter was important because the country was face to face with a scare which was being fanned by the newspapers, and supported by some members of Parliament. The scare was that our air power at present was very low and should be immediately extended. It was very strange that the same people who were demanding an immediate alliance with our near neighbour used the air force of that neighbour as an argument for a large increase in our air force. That seemed to be a contradiction in terms. These people were, in effect, demanding an air force which would be obsolete long before the next war could take place.

Lieutenant-Commander Williams urged the Government to persuade other Powers to enter into a conference for the abolishment of submarines and all forms of poisonous gas.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke said the Navy had been "cut to the bone" as a result of the Washington Conference, and the men who had built up the Navy by their work in the dockyards were being thrown out of employment. He regretted that the country had not been told at the time what would be the result of putting the Washington agreement on the Statute-book.

Mr. Amery, replying on the debate, said the foundation of the bill was the establishment of mutual trust and confidence between the great nations. The assertion had been made that there was nothing to prevent ships being built outside the countries which had agreed to the Treaty, but to build a capital ship took a long time, and it could not be cancelled from the world, and long before it was completed the signatory Powers would have made a protest. Moreover, there was provision in the bill that if such a situation arose there should be another conference. Reference had been made to a poisonous factory in the United States, near Baltimore. The work carried on there was mainly of a research character, necessary in order to provide for anti-gas measures, in case they had to deal with a Power which had not accepted the Treaty. So far as was possible his Majesty's Government meant to endeavour, by negotiations and conference, that Europe which had been shaken but

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER MANIFESTO BY DR.
SUN YAT SEN.

THE CANTON "REVOLT."

SHANGHAI, August 15th.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen to-day issued a manifesto, a feature of which is his reference to the Canton revolt. "The real facts are," he says, "that Chan King-ming instigated the Second Division to commence the attack, first looting, then bombarding and committing incendiarism. Chan King-ming was determined to destroy the Government and drive me into a death-trap, but I escaped and he accordingly tried to camouflage his attempted assassination as a movement to force me into political retirement."

As regards the present situation in China to-day, Dr. Sun says the Constitutional movement will terminate when Parliament is again functioning completely and freely. What, however, is immediately urgent is to devise means for security and permanent peace. He still thinks his scheme of forming labour battalions out of disbanded soldiers is a good prescription for the national ills.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK REPUBLIC.

BECOMES IMPERIALISTIC.

PEKING, August 15th.

According to Japanese telegrams from Vladivostok a recent meeting called to elect a new head of the Government declared in favour of imperial Russia, and passed a resolution declaring that the power to appoint a Chief Executive in Vladivostok lay solely with the Romanoff House.

In the absence of a representative of the former imperial family, however, it was resolved that M. Dieterichs be placed at the head of the Government and the latter took office as dictator from M. Markulov on August 8th.

On August 10th the conference adjourned after appointing an Executive Council of forty members and *inter alia*, resolving that all republicans and socialists should be expelled from the maritime province.

M. Markulov has been appointed to represent the new Government at Washington.

JAPANESE SYNDICATE TO WORK
SHANTUNG MINES.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH CHINESE.

TOKYO, August 16th.

The leading business representatives conferred with the Foreign Minister regarding the organization of a Japanese syndicate for working the Shantung mines, conjointly with the Chinese, in accordance with the Shantung agreement. The business representatives expected the present plan of organization to be completed shortly.

JAPANESE MILITARY REFORM.

50,000 TROOPS DISBANDED.

TOKYO, August 16th.

The total troops of all arms and ranks disbanded under the military reform scheme is 50,000.

JAPANESE NAVY SCRAPPING.

A BIG PROGRAMME.

TOKYO, August 16th.

A preliminary navy scrapping programme has been announced, by which various warships will be transferred, after the removal of their turrets, to different yards for the purpose of scrapping.

After the preparatory operations, which will affect, among others, the battleships *Atsuta*, *Kashima*, *Kashima*, and the *Battle Cruisers* *Yoruma* and *Izuma*, the completed vessels are to wait till the Treaty becomes operative.

ences, to extend what had been achieved at Washington. Certainly they wished to secure the abolition of submarines and to effect the limitation of armaments both on land and in the air.

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BIRTH CONTROL

VIEWS OF CLERGY AND DOCTORS.

A paper was read by Dr. Charles S. Thompson, medical officer of health for the Borough of Deptford, at the Conference on Birth Control held at the Deptford Town Hall on July 10th, in which he quoted the views of many medical officers and clergymen, whom he had approached with a view to ascertaining their attitude towards the subject. "The birth rate," he said "has fallen seriously in recent years, and birth control, whether we like it or not, has come to stay." Omitting Russia and the Balkans, there had, he continued, been a world-wide fall in the birth-rate within recent years. France was the first, Germany came later, and was now only a little above our own level. Fortunately, the death-rate had fallen at the same time, so that the net increase in the population—the excess of births over deaths—had been but little affected, except in France. In England the birth-rate in 1876 was thirty-six per 1,000, and to-day it was no more than twenty-three. This decline was not uniform; it was worst in the well-to-do districts. In 1881 in Hampstead the birth-rate was thirty per 1,000, and in Shoreditch thirty-one per 1,000. In 1914 the Hampstead rate had declined to 14.8, whilst Shoreditch had maintained its rate of thirty-one. It was the same in residential and better-class artisan districts, while the poorest parts do not show such fall. It was a question apparently of social status. Examining the relative fertility of different occupations, they found that, reckoning per 1,000 married men below the age of 35 years, the average number of children was as follows:

Teachers	95
Nonconformist ministers	96
Anglican clergy	101
Doctors	103
Authors and editors	104
Police men	153
Postmen	159
Carmen	207
Dock labourers	231
Barmen	231
Miners	258
General labourers	438

Why was it that clergymen, doctors, teachers and editors were having such small families, whilst miners and labourers were having so many children? It must either be, for some reason or another, that family limitation was being observed, either by "moral restraint" or by the use of some device or other to which the name of contraceptive is given. The whole battle, it appeared to him, was raging round these two practices—on the one hand "moral restraint," and on the other hand "contraceptives."

The views of the many medical officers of health and clergymen of all denominations whom he had circulated to ascertain their views on the use of contraceptives varied greatly; some were in favour, others against, while several were non-committal in their replies. A clergyman who was in favour of the use of contraceptives said: "It is blasphemy to begot many children on 30s. a week and say 'The Lord will provide.' " Another clergyman wrote that as regards their use by the married of all classes he said "Yes" and "No." If, this clergyman said, a married couple were normal, they would want children and would not prevent conception; if they were abnormal and consistently used contraceptives, well let them; we did not want the propagation of abnormality. The use of contraceptives was injurious to health, morally, physically, and spiritually, only when used in excess, and the chances were that uncontrolled appetite without contraceptives was worse for the health, morally, physically, and spiritually.

Another letter in favour was from an Anglican clergyman who said that the prevention of conception was justified where there was any strongly inheritable taint, such as epilepsy, deaf mutism, hemophilia, some forms of cataract, or mental defect. It was desirable in such cases that sterile marriages should be encouraged. The health of a young woman was greatly improved by having one or two children, and it was possible that intercourse without contraceptives might have some beneficial effect on the female organism; but beyond that no evil effects could be traced in either sex by the use of such methods, and the alternative, total abstinence in marriage, was certainly injurious. Nevertheless, a certain degree of restraint in married life was to be recommended.

A medical officer declared that the use of contraceptives was subversive of discipline, and the uncontrolled use of unnatural methods of circumventing conception would undoubtedly lead to moral and physical degeneracy. Self-control was the best method of birth control.

In a discussion which followed, Father Mahoney averred that the increase of population was necessary not only for the good of industry, but for the morality of individuals and nations. Dr. Norman Haire, who said that much of his time in Walworth as medical officer of health was spent in looking after people who ought never to have been born, said that poor mothers needed a fair chance. Dr. Marie Stopes said the knowledge of birth control was available to the poor if the Minister of Health would circulate it. She thought he was afraid to do this because of the organised opposition of the Roman Catholics. Their teaching against birth control was given by celibates. Mrs. Hubert Barclay, president of the Mothers' Union, said the noxious poison of birth control had spread, and it was now common knowledge among elementary school children that the birth of a child could be prevented. The Bishop of Woolwich said he believed in birth control. All his of our present social system were due to selfishness. The Mayor of Deptford presided.

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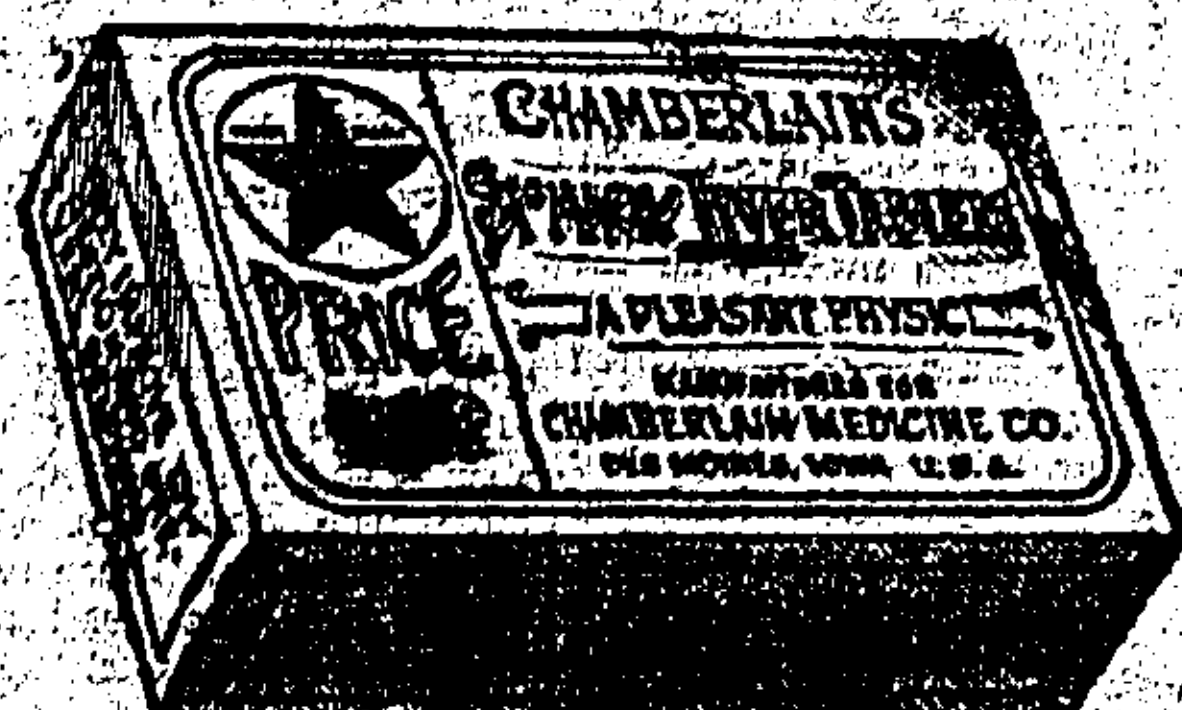
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The sale at Sotheby's of a first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" for £2,010 was a pleasant surprise to its owner, Mr. J. Thomas, who is in a small way of business as hairdresser at Derby. The book came into his possession with others some months ago, on the death of a distant relative. He attached no value to it, and would have disposed of it to any customer for 6d. A doctor attending his wife found her reading it, and suggested inquiries as to its worth; but no action was taken until a casual customer advised that it should be submitted to experts.

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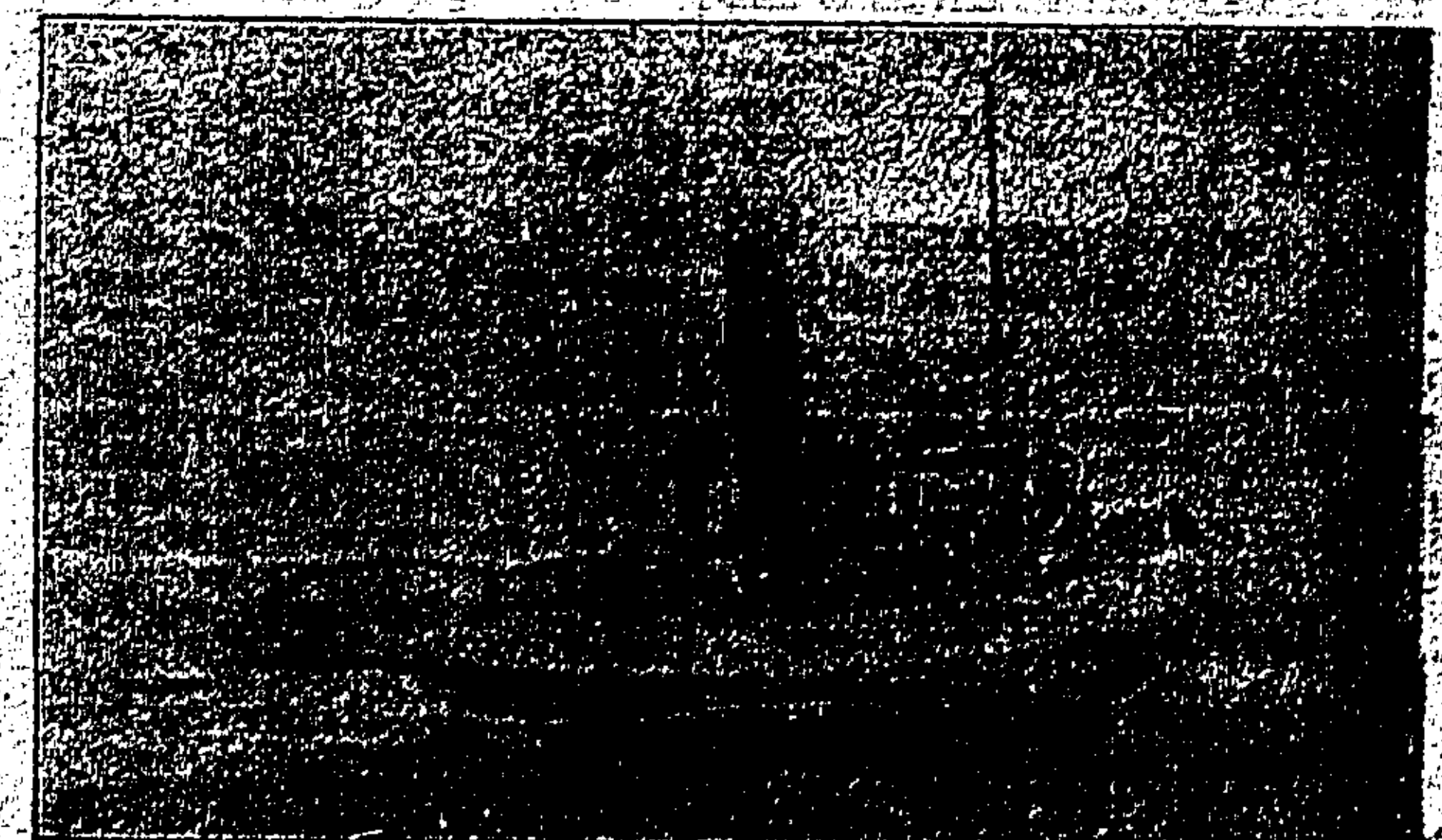
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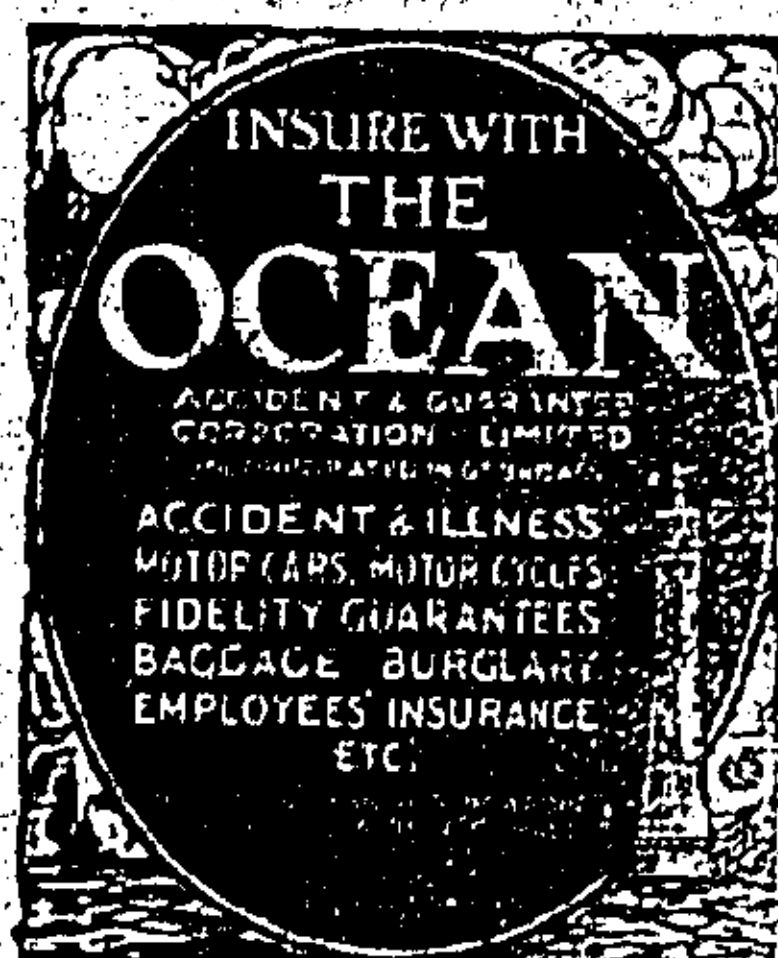
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GERMAN PROFIT FROM FALL OF MARK. FINANCIERS' PATIENT GAME.

In an article in the current number of *The Scandinavian* (a commercial and financial review, published in English at Copenhagen), Dr. L. V. Birk, Professor of Economics in the University of Copenhagen, says:

Germany is really not so poor as Professor Keynes makes out, but the real German people is even worse off than he believes. Every time the German negotiators go abroad they point to the poorness of these truly poor people, but they do not mention that Germany's wealth is owned and controlled by a steadily decreasing number of individuals. As long as the rich inner circle—the high finance and the "heavy" industry—owns, let us say, two hundred to five hundred million sterling call money abroad, it is interested in a high quotation of sterling. The misery of the German people and Government this inner circle turns to its own credit.

I have asked several German business men what they do with their big profits. Some of them are honest enough to admit that the individual gain of their export is banked abroad to their credit. Others, who discredit the mark, spend their profits on repairing and reconstructing their plants—a darned good investment as long as the daily wage of a German worker is but one hundred marks or thirty-five American cents. And then this paradox reveals—as we know—that the so-called *culpa dumping* Germany has not been able to compete with Europe and America; but that Germany, when once the mark is stabilized, and there no longer exists any artificial premium on exports, will become a formidable competitor because she has used the bad years to re-establish and reorganize her business. German capital is playing a game of bluff on Europe and on her own people.

One day this will be over. The interest of the German upper class is as yet the continued depression of the mark, but when the German high finance deems the reconstruction of the plants of Germany to have been achieved, and the foreign investors in marks have got tired and sold out their marks for next to nothing, and when Europe has got so tired of the reparation question that Germany can reach a more favourable understanding—and for most statesmen and financiers the reparation question has already become a nightmare, which they are itching to get off their chest at any cost—then, and first then will the financiers of Germany turn the tables back from abroad the mark, and from that moment we shall see the German mark climb upwards, passing the value of one American cent.

Now you will understand why Mr. Morgan on behalf of the American owners of mark, insisted that part of the revenue loan should be employed in raising the value of the mark and reducing the note issue. And you will further understand that any sane German financier simply had to refuse Mr. Morgan's kind offer. "Time has not yet come," the German game is a game of patience. Who is able to hold out longer than the other fellow? Mr. Morgan and his American investors, or Mr. Stinnes and his financiers? Germany has not learned enough from the war. But one lesson she has taken in—the lesson of patience. In that game she is surpassed by no one.

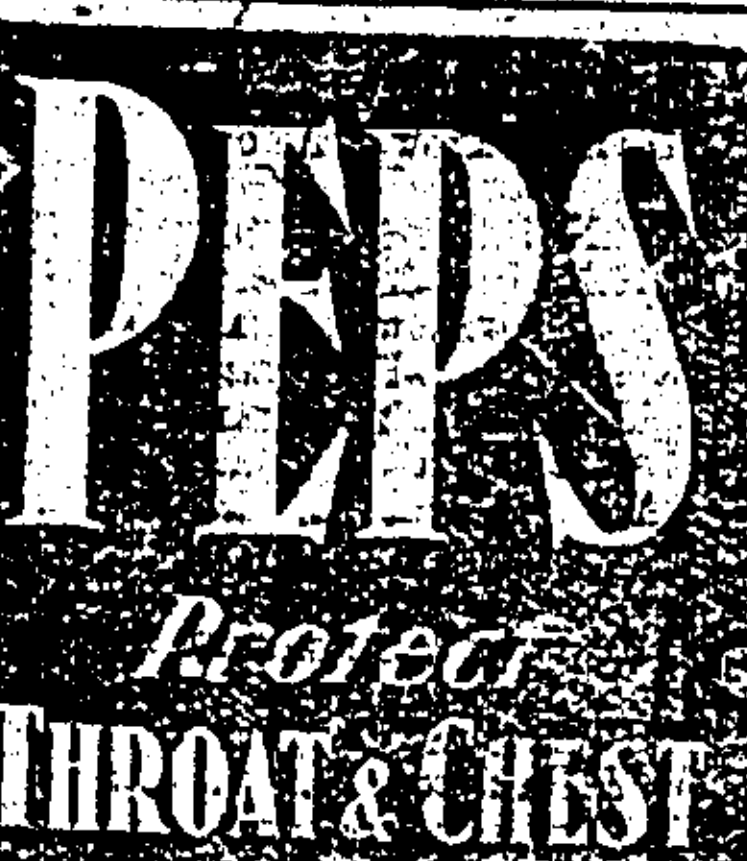
BOLSHEVIST "JUSTICE."

From *The Times*.—M. Vandervelde and the other Socialists representing the Second International, who undertook to defend the Socialist revolutionaries now on trial in Moscow, have abandoned the attempt and are now returning to their homes. Through the indignities to which they have been subjected ever since they arrived in Moscow, through their treatment in a Court in which they were not even allowed to consult their clients, they have discovered that the so-called trial is nothing more than an insulting and deliberately-staged farce. Ever since, shortly before Genoa, the Bolsheviks were confronted with the demand that they should establish legality and secure to accused persons the protection of proper Courts of justice, they have been demonstratively arranging mock trials, as though for the express purpose of displaying their contempt for justice. First of all, thirty-two priests were haled before a Bolshevik Court in Moscow and treated, in the presence of a large crowd, as objects of violently anti-Christian propaganda. In the end, five of them were shot. Now a large number of Socialist revolutionaries have been dragged on to the scene and are being subjected to a noisy process that is a defiance of all forms of legal trial. The foreigners who came to defend the prisoners have been insulted in the streets of Moscow, violently attacked in the Soviet Press, and browbeaten in the Court. Their speeches were misinterpreted, they were kept under close guard, and prevented from consulting with Russian colleagues and friends. Finally, a heavy bill for the expenses of their maintenance was contemptuously flung in their face. All this after they had received a definite promise from Radek in Berlin that the accused Socialists would not be condemned to death; secondly, that full liberty of defence would be permitted.

Why have the Bolsheviks taken such pains to demonstrate to the world, and particularly to the Labour organizations of Western Europe, their contempt for ordinary justice? The Socialist revolutionaries have been accused of various acts subversive of Soviet authority. Hundreds of Socialists and non-Socialists have been summarily shot by the Bolsheviks on such charges and on no charge at all. Thousands of men and women are now confined in filthy prisons, and concentration camps, without knowing what they are accused of, and without the prospect, even of a mock trial. Why are these particular individuals singled out to make a Bolshevik holiday? There is no progress toward legality in this, no hint of that immunity and impartiality which has been demanded as a condition of foreign aid to Russia. All these noisy and cynical displays have a political purpose. They are like the beating of tom-toms in the hour of calamity. They are meant to divert attention from the increasing gravity of the situation of the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government failed at Genoa. The prospects of the League are very dim. In spite of the "new economic policy," the resources of the Soviet Government are almost exhausted, and the fertile Bolshevik mind is hard put to it to discover some new device. Lenin is seriously ill, and his lieutenants are watching one another suspiciously in anticipation of the troubled days that are close at hand. At this critical moment the Bolsheviks are making strenuous efforts to conceal their plight. That is the meaning of all this clamour of so-called "trial." Those who may be inclined, for political or business reasons, to pin their faith to the word of the Bolsheviks should take warning that the risk in so doing was never kinder than it is now.



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The Jubilee conference of the National Union of Railwaymen was opened at Bradford, on July 3rd. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Marchbanks declared that nothing short of the public ownership of the transport services of the country would satisfy members of the union and the advanced thinking section of the public.

a mock trial. Why are these particular individuals singled out to make a Bolshevik holiday? There is no progress toward legality in this, no hint of that immunity and impartiality which has been demanded as a condition of foreign aid to Russia. All these noisy and cynical displays have a political purpose. They are like the beating of tom-toms in the hour of calamity. They are meant to divert attention from the increasing gravity of the situation of the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government failed at Genoa. The prospects of the League are very dim. In spite of the "new economic policy," the resources of the Soviet Government are almost exhausted, and the fertile Bolshevik mind is hard put to it to discover some new device. Lenin is seriously ill, and his lieutenants are watching one another suspiciously in anticipation of the troubled days that are close at hand. At this critical moment the Bolsheviks are making strenuous efforts to conceal their plight. That is the meaning of all this clamour of so-called "trial." Those who may be inclined, for political or business reasons, to pin their faith to the word of the Bolsheviks should take warning that the risk in so doing was never kinder than it is now.

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TIENSHIN	CHONGSHING	Friday	18th Aug.	Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday	18th Aug.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Saturday	19th Aug.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	FAUSANG	Sunday	20th Aug.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	HOPSHANG	Tuesday	22nd Aug.	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	CHAKSANG	Tuesday	22nd Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LEESANG	Wednesday	23rd Aug.	D.L.
Kobe	KUMSANG	Wednesday	23rd Aug.	Noon

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BRANCH LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bill of Lading issued.

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"GLENOGLE"	3rd Sept.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENARIFFE"	23rd Aug.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARNOY"	2nd Sept.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENOGLE"	3rd Sept.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents

Telephone No. 115 and 116, 22 and 23.

JAPAN COAL

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:—

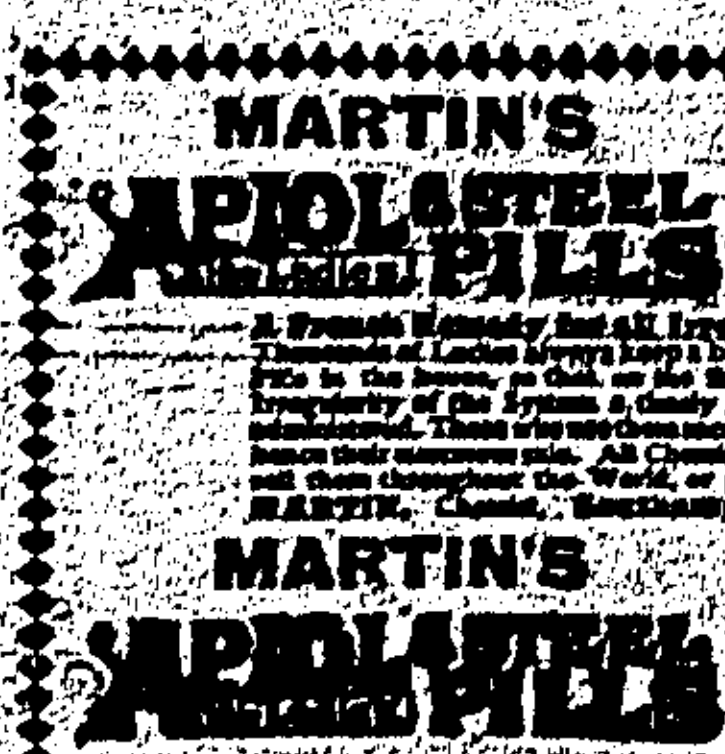
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A. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 20th Aug. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.A. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
A. "CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 6th Sept. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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Sailings from Hongkong.

A. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.
A. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Sept.
A. "TITAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.(Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
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MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANGOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 1st Sept.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 22nd Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLIER" ... 11,000 ... On or about 5th Sept.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 19th Sept.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANGOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANGOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.**COMMERCIAL LINE**

MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "IT. DE LA TOUR" ... About 17th Aug.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 2 or 10 Days)

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HAIPOONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug. at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 25th Aug. at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—

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A. "HOZUMI MARU" ... on or about 17th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

A. "TAKEWA MARU" ... on or about 17th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: 80-82, N. Duncan Street, Wai. Tel. 24-154.
S. MITARAI, General Manager, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. 24-140.**P. & O., British India**
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BARDINIA"	4,580	17th Aug. 5 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port-Said, Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	4,703	19th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,318	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	5,093	30th Aug.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	4,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,613	27th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,987	11th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	5,086	5th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	19th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,000	3rd Dec.	do.
"KARAGAR"	9,000	17th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,800	31st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BARDINIA"	4,580	14th Jan. 1933	do.
"NELLORE"	6,853	28th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA" 6,904 19th Aug. 3 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 31st Aug. (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**"TAKADA" 6,943 17th Aug. D.L. Amoy, Swatow, Yantai, Kobe & M. of J.
"TORILIA" 5,205 27th Aug. Japan
"KADAN" 8,967 28th Aug. Shanghai & Japan.All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Hongkong while waiting on the carrying steamer.
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O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Saturday, 16th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & DADE TOWN SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"CANDA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"JAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"RUBHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"KOBAY MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND ROUTE U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALFA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.

"KANO MARU" ... Every Sunday.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Every Sunday.

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

"BOSEHU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug. Y. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIO PRINCE" ... End of September.

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Telephone 3165. Telegrams (Far Eastern)

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 17th Aug. D.L.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KINGHUAN"	On 19th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th Aug. 10 a.m.
AMOY, MANILA, Cebu & HONGKONG	"SHAN"	On 19th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 20th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KAIPOH"	On 20th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & HAIPOH	"KANCHOW"	On 20th Aug. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KALGAN"	On 22nd Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Aug. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Aug. 4 p.m.

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Steamer service, accommodation, and facilities. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, and other ports. (Weekly) and (weekly) taking cargo on through bills of lading. All Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG**

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"THONG SAMUD"	Aug. 23rd 6 p.m.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" (Formerly "GOLDEN STATE") ... Sept. 12th ... Oct. 8th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" (Formerly "EMPIRE STATE") ... Oct. 4th ... Oct. 26th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

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S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 26th.

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Aug. 30th.

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FUMI, having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

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S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 18th August.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 15th September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 15th September.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 29th September.

Passenger's Luggage can be stored at the Office of the Agents.

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From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to—

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